The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1870. NUMBER 239.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

We again call the attention of advertisers to the necessity of handing in their advertisements for to-morrow's paper at the earliest possible moment. Their large number and great variety require a great deal of time for their proper classification, after they are in type, and this can only be secured by beginning the work at an early hour. It is for the interest of advertisers themselves that this should be remembered. The reading matter of to-morrow's paper will be found mostly in the accompanying Supplement, as advertisements occupy so large a space in the regular edition.

WASHINGTON.

Facts Brought out by the Freedmen's Bureau Investigation.

An Unsuccessful African Colonization Scheme--Vouchers Wanted.

Position Taken by the Ways and Means Committee on the Income Tax Question.

The Senate Agrees to Vote on the Georgia Bill on Tuesday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CHICAGO MARINE HOSPITAL.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Chicago Marine Hospital and St. Paul Custom House are provided for in the deficiency bill, which passed to-day and goes to the President for his signature on Monday. The limit of the cost for each is $200,000, and it is provided that no part of the money shall be expended until the contract or contracts shall be approved by the proper authorities with the Secretary of the Treasury. The amount of money already expended in its construction, not exceeding $50,000, and the expenditure of any sum of money in violation of this proviso shall be deemed malfeasance.

THE NEW YORK AND BOSTON POST OFFICES.

The fight in the House to-day was chiefly about the Boston post office, but generally there was something said about the cost of the New York office. Butler was forward in opposition to the report of Mr. Dawes, for the reason that it breaks up the contract of his friend Pease for furnishing the granite. Mr. Dawes carried his point, however, by three majority—$2,000,000 being the limit to cost but $1,500,000, and the New York building $5,000,000. Hoxtetore work has been done on the Boston building, and the Boston building is to have its share of the appropriation. The New York building is to be under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Boston building under the supervision of Gen. Meigs, of the Engineer Corps. The Boston building is to cost but $1,500,000, and the New York building $5,000,000. Hoxtetore work has been done on the Boston building, and the Boston building is to have its share of the appropriation. The New York building is to be under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Boston building under the supervision of Gen. Meigs, of the Engineer Corps.

SENATE.

REVISED NAVAL OFFICERS.

Mr. CRAGIN moved that the Naval Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the bill to provide for the appointment of Naval Officers, and that it be referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to amend and reform the Internal Revenue laws, and to prevent frauds upon the same, and for other purposes. Referred

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
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Daily Edition, per year, by mail.....$12.00
Daily Edition, per month, by mail..... 1.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by mail..... 2.00
Weekly Edition, per year, by mail..... 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office Address in full, including State and county.

Postmasters are not allowed to act as agents in procuring subscriptions.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, Delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1870.

The Sunday Tribune.

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THE WAREHOUSE QUESTION.

We are gratified to learn that, in addition to the other means now being taken to enforce the rights of shippers and owners of grain, Messrs. Spruance, Preston & Co. are about to commence a suit against the North-western Railway Company for the purpose, it is understood, of mandamus from the Supreme Court against said railway company to compel it to permit the laying of a switch to connect their elevator with the track of the company; and by injunction against the same company, to restrain it from delivering to other elevators the grain consigned to that of Spruance, Preston & Co.; and one for damages incurred by the failure of said company heretofore to deliver grain to them on the track when consigned to them. These suits, we are informed will not be compromised or settled, short of a complete adjudication of the principle involved. They will be carried to final issue, and to such judgments as are necessary to establish, forall time, the doctrine that a railroad company which permits one consignee to connect with its track by a switch, must permit all others on the same terms; that grain must be delivered on the track, if the consignee is prepared, and desires to receive it there, and that it must be delivered to the elevator to which it is consigned, if practicable. In this fight, Spruance, Preston & Co., while feeling that the question is one of public as well as private, and of general as well as individual, interest, will still rely solely on the justice of their cause, the integrity of the courts, and their own means and pluck. They neither ask nor expect cooperation from any quarter, although they will not refuse that of the Board of Trade, if the Directors deem it proper to make common cause with them. But for the important services of their counsel from the city, the suits, we understand, would have been begun at an earlier date. It is only proper we should state this, in justice to this firm, as our "Appeal to the People" published last night otherwise would seem to have reflected unjustly upon them.

EXEMPTIONS FROM TAXATION.

The Constitutional Convention have regulated the matter of exemptions from taxation by the following clause:

"SECTION 4. The property of the State, counties and other municipal corporations, both real and personal, and such other property as may be necessary for the use of any agricultural and horticultural societies, and lands that may be used exclusively for religious purposes, cemetery and charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation, but such exemption shall be only by general law."

This clause, of itself, exempts nothing, but it leaves to the Legislature the power to release all real and personal estate, actually employed in any of these purposes, from taxation. There is, of course, an eminent propriety in not taxing property belonging to the public, but why should fair grounds, which are supported by tax on those who visit them, like any other exhibition, not be taxed? Why, likewise, should any more exempt from taxation than the Blankenship's or carpenter's shop? Teaching is as well defined and recognized a trade or profession as is selling dry goods, making harness, or practising dentistry. Why should the man or half dozen men who open a school, collecting from $50 to $100 a year for the tuition of each pupil, and applying the proceeds to their personal benefit, be exempt from taxation upon the premises occupied for the purpose? Those teachers and colleges professedly follow their business for the gain or profit that may be in it. Why should their land and buildings be exempt from taxation any more than the shop of the man who makes wagons and wheelbarrows? Suppose a company, or a private company, which purchases land at $100 an acre, and sells it out in small lots at $5 per square foot, exempt from taxation upon those vacant and unoccupied lots? What possible claim can that real estate, realized a such enormous profits, have to be exempt from taxation? Wherever any monstrosity shall be divested, in whole or in part, to buffalo burial of persons, such portion may be assigned for that purpose might be exempt. Property purchased and held by private individuals for the interment of their families might properly be exempt, but the land held by the cemetery companies, to be sold at large profits, should not be exempt. The word "charitable" bears a very wide definition. Under our present system of special legislation, questionable cases have occurred where the law has been abused for the purpose of obtaining exemption from taxation. Private hospitals, and medical establishments, where the real business is gain, and not charity, should be taxed like other business. Private Hospitals, and medical establishments, where the real business is gain, and not charity, should be taxed like other business. If, as such, have been exempted from taxation.

We doubt the wisdom of exempting from taxation that kind of church property which is abundantly able to pay taxes. The tax there is to be laid for a wide-spread city property, and if such church would only make up its mind to pay its own tax, it would secure justice, and be relieved from the injustice of paying taxes to supply a deficiency caused by the non-payment of taxes by other churches.

TWO PICTURES.

The House of Representatives at Washington has before it a bill embracing over 4,000 items of taxation. That bill provides a tax, ranging from 50 to 200 per cent, upon every imported article that we eat, drink, wear, or have occasion to use in any form or shape. This bill is accordingly designed to realize $180,000,000 of revenue for public uses, but it is in fact designed to so tax every article produced in this country entering into general use, that such shall yield double the revenue to the government, and the largest possible sum to private individuals and corporations. The tax bill might be confined to fifteen articles of foreign growth or production, and raise all the revenue needed; but taxation to afford bounties, not revenue, is the object of the Tariff-ites.

There is, at the same time, pending before the Senate, a bill to admit the State of Georgia to representation in Congress. Georgia has complied with all the terms and conditions required by all the acts of Congress, and there is no just or respectable pretext now not admitting her to the Union. But, some two years ago, there was elevated to office in that State certain demagogues who have become odious to the people of Georgia, as well as to every right-thinking citizen of the country. The point at issue in the bill is, whether Georgia, in whatever changes she may choose to make in the form of the State so as to sanction this particular order of barnacles in office, against the will of the people, for an additional year, shall be duly elected.

What we wish to call public attention to, is the fact that when this tax bill is before the House, there is hardly ever a quorum present; and when the vote is taken whether the tax upon each pair of shoes shall be 50 or 60 per cent, or the tax on its workman's woollen shirts 60 or 120 per cent, the pages and messengers of the House have to be sent into all parts of the building and the adjoining visiting establishments, to collect enough to constitute a bare quorum. In a House of 293 members, 193 is a quorum, and 97 votes are all that are needed to keep

PROFESSOR BUSLEY.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads in the House of Representatives have presented a report in the case of the New York and Boston Post Office buildings, which impeaches both the veracity and the competency of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. When the site of the New York Post Office had been selected, a commission was appointed, which obtained from five of the most competent architects of that city a plan and estimates for the building. This plan proposed to construct a building covering the entire site, with a covered carriage-way, by which wagons loaded with mail might be driven into the building. These plans were approved by the Postmaster General and Secretary of the Interior, and Congress made an appropriation of $200,000, for the commencement of the building upon that plan. But the Supervising Architect was not to be thus baffled. Without any apparent permission of any person, he made a new plan of the building previously approved, prepared a new plan of his own, and proceeded to make contracts which the committee show to be extravagant and reckless. The estimated cost of the building proposed by the New York plan was $5,542,700. The building proposed by the Supervising Architect will have 10,000 feet less area than the other, and his estimate of its cost is $9,165,000. Though only $200,000 had been appropriated for the building, and without authority of law, for the granite, and dressing of the same, for the entire building, which, according to his own estimate, will amount to between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000. Advertisements for asking bids for furnishing the stone for the foundation were published, and the architect accepted the bid of the Dix Island Granite Company, and thereon executed a warrant for the stone cutting for the entire building. The company offered to furnish the stone for 65 cents per cubic foot, and the contract agrees to pay them 25 cents per ton (of 11 feet), more than the bid, for all the stone, and the government is to pay the same price and cost of working, dressing, insuring, and boxing the stone, which the company offered to deliver. The committee state that the Funding bill which proposes to "redeem" the bonds held by the National Banks? The proposition made in that bill is to compel the National Banks to exchange the bonds which are worth, in currency on the dollar, for other bonds worth eighty-two, and less the 18th cent. If that is what the Republican party means by "redeeming the bonds," why not redeem the entire debt by requiring the public creditors to exchange bonds worth ninety-six cents for other bonds worth one cent? If there be any National Bank or private individual unwilling to accept one hundred cents for any 5-20 bonds which they may happen to hold, he has not yet made his appearance outside the State of Maryland.

Astronomical.

At the annual session of the National Academy of Sciences, held in New York last week, Professor Simon Newcomb read a very interesting paper on the next transit of Venus across the sun's disc, discussing the preparations necessary to observe it. It will be the first transit of the kind since 1761, and the last one visible in this country will be in 1874. It is not likely that our government will be backward in the matter, as all the available instruments to take a part in this work.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Hon. Frank P. Blair, ex-Mayor of Ottawa, and a rapid ascent between him and Wyo., settling which the former was shot in the side by the latter.

—Money is being liberally raised along the old line of the Galena Railroad, from Chicago to Louis Railroad, for the purpose of instituting legal proceedings against the company for a failure to complete the road as it was to be, and to treat with the stockholders of the Rock Island Company.

—A convention of tax-payers of Macoupin County was held at Carlinville on the 9th inst., for the purpose of taking steps to have the assessment of property raised. Addresses were made by Major Burns, ex-Governor Wells, Hon. Wm. Lawrence Cook, Hon. Jos. F. Clark, Judge Gilbert and Judge Bicknell; and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is a strong presumption of fraud and corruption in the present assessment of the county of Macoupin, incurred by the late County Board, and that if such fraud and corruption, throughout the county, that the whole assessment of the county be set aside, and that any authority of law, and in violation of the Constitution of the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That the County Court be requested, in the event of the refusal of a portion of the principal or interest of said debt until the fraud of the Board of Supervisors and of the county of Macoupin shall have been ascertained and corrected.

Resolved, That the County Court of Macoupin county be, and they are hereby, requested to compel the Board of Supervisors of said county, County Court of Macoupin County, or in any other court, to the Constitution of Illinois.

Resolved, That the action of the present County Court in refusing to grant the prayer of the Court House tax, and other county warrants, and in refusing to receive applications, and to pledge ourselves to stand by the said courts and the Constitution of Illinois.

IOWA.

The Dubuque *Times* of the 14th says: "On Monday night last, at the witching hour of midnight, a great rock tumbled down from the bluffs back of Jack A Beach's store on Main street, and lighted fair and square on the roof of Mr. Carlisle's store. This gave it a start in an instant, when the rock went through the roof, through the upper story, and lodged at last on the floor of the lower story. Mr. Beach, who was sleeping in the family were in the midst of their slumber, were awakened by the terrific crash. Fortunately, no one was injured, but for a brief season the frightened inmates verily believed that the Angel Gabriel had blown his horn in earnest.

WISCONSIN.

An Irishman sent to the Wisconsin State Prison was asked what trade he preferred to learn. He said that if it was all the same to him he preferred to be a sailor.

—The wife of O. F. Jackson, of Eau Claire, committed suicide on the 6th instant, by cutting her throat. She was laboring under temporary insanity. Her age was 26 years.

—The Dane County *Lawn Wolf* says the vast amount of grain at the head waters of the Chippewa and Wisconsin will, it is apprehended, be likely to shut the navigation of the Wisconsin, and locusts, mill-dams, bridges, farmers' fences, cord-wood, hay, etc., upon the river bottoms, are likely to suffer damage.

—An ice-jam on the Chippewa, above Durand, is reported to have so dammed the river that the entire river was turned into Bear Lake, thence coming Bear Creek into the usual bed of that stream, the result of which is now Mill Lake, and bed for boom-ing logs, and breaking the jam attended it, instantly, carrying away 75,000 feet of logs, with sawmill, office of hunter, discharging 200 the east side of the Chippewa, below the village of Durand, damaging some steamers there. It is believed that the jam had formed, and that a short time longer, a new channel would have been commenced to be cut, to enable the water the water of the river, and would be the head of navigation.

MINNESOTA.

Samuel A. Hall died in Minneapolis, on Sunday morning, April 3, typhoid fever. He went to Logansport in 1854, and in July of that year established the *Democratic Pharos*, of which he was proprietor until January 1, 1869.

—The Madison *Courier* says: "On Friday we passed over the railroad from this city to Minneapolis, on a slow train, and had ample time to observe the country on both sides of the road, we noticed the farmers busily engaged in plowing and planting, preparatory to putting in their crops. The country looked remarkably fine and green.

—The Rochester *Post* says: "Information has been received in this city that the Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company have decided to be misdemeanor or commonly punishable by indictment." Will not Dr. Attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia, and some of these days, together to the grand jury for the Rivers and Harbor bill pa

—The Baltimore *American* has a article on the Pinkney case, in which the following paragraph which unde gist of the whole argument, comm

"But to return to the National Bank Currency. Its friends claim that it is a there is to all appearance, for the ex of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is to all appearance, for the exercise of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is to all appearance, for the exercise of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is to all appearance, for the exercise

MISSISSIPPI.

Progress of Reconstruction.

Death of the Republican Party—Governor Alcorn—The New Constitution.

The Legislature—The Public Debt.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

JACKSON, Miss., April 9.

Reconstruction is now fairly at work in this State, and the Republican party is already in a healthy condition. Governor Alcorn, who has been the object of the bitterest hatred of the Democracy, is now the favorite of the party, and is looked upon as the leader who will conduct it to victory. The Democrats, who have been in the habit of denouncing Governor Alcorn as a traitor to the party, are now his most ardent supporters, and are loud in their praises of his administration. The Democrats have also changed their tactics. They have ceased to denounce the Republicans as rebels, and are now trying to make them believe that they are the only true friends of the negro. They have also changed their platform. They have thrown overboard the old party cry of "white supremacy," and have adopted in its stead the cry of "equal rights to all men." They have also changed their candidates. They have thrown overboard the old party leaders, who have been in the habit of leading them to defeat, and have put forward new men, who are comparatively unknown to the people. The Democrats have also changed their tactics in the canvass

WHO IS SHERIFF?

Coroner Cleaves in Possession of the Recorder's Court.

He Hauls Folk Up for Contempt, but Fails to Prove It.

Five Deputy Sheriffs Resign and Take Office Under the Coroner.

Sentence in the Sheriff's Office as a Stand-off.

On the coming in of the Recorder's Court, yesterday morning, Benjamin L. Cleaves, attended by his attorney, Lum came and demanded to be recognized as Sheriff of Interim, under the relation of debtor and creditor.

MR. BRADWELL. Your Honor, the Correspondence is under a former order of the Court, making the Sheriff absent, and is ready to open court.

THE COURT. Very well. Let him open court and proceed as Sheriff.

WHEREUPON, Coroner Cleaves, in a loud voice, duly proclaimed that the court was open to suitors, pursuant to adjournment.

Some ordinary business was then transacted, and, meanwhile, the Coroner proceeded to make appointments of Bailiffs, for the Court, and to order him of the business of the court. He discharged MR. MORRISON, *et. alii*, did not re-appoint him, and proceeded to call some of the following old appointees: ANN FOSTER.—Protem. and Assistant Bailiff. He appeared to acknowledge his authority and accepted.

Shortly after, Colonel L. Fox, the Jailer in possession of Sheriff Folk's office, there appeared from the shrieking Parker, was cited in court to answer for contempt. He appeared, attended by young Van Buren, his counsel.

MR. BRADWELL. Your Honor, the Coroner would represent to your Honor that he has a writ of Habeas Corpus issued process from this court, and that he has dispatched it to the Jailer, and from the party, Mr. Folk, who is there in possession, and he refuses to give up the writ, and he has come to the Coroner, and he has come to the Coroner, and he has come to the process of this court, and we would ask that Folk be attached for contempt.

MR. VAN BUREN. I appear here for Folk and I admit the service here of a writ in favor of Mr. Cleaves. What is the proceeding?

THE COURT. I understand Mr. Cleaves, the Coroner, is acting as Sheriff of the county, by virtue of the election of that function. He does not seem to me as though there is any question about it, or that there could be any.

MR. VAN BUREN. So far as Mr. Cleaves acting as Sheriff, that is the case. We say that Sheriff Fischer and his deputies are acting as Sheriff.

THE COURT. It is for the courts to determine who is their chief executive officer. I shall not believe in recognizing a fiction.

MR. VAN BUREN. The practical object in inquiring was to know what particular proceeding there is on hand.

THE COURT. There is an opprobrious mass by the Coroner, in possession of the county of the jail, and it appears that he is resisted by a person who was elected last year to serve two ago by Fischer, who is at bar.

MR. BRADWELL. I represent the Coroner, who is here in person, and as in the party who assumes to be Sheriff, and who refuses to give up the key to the prisoner in jail, and we ask the Court to deal with him in a forcible manner.

MR. VAN BUREN. Define your proceeding, and prove the allegation where a party is in the case we think it will be time for us to act.

THE COURT. I am not aware that any order unless there is an affidavit.

MR. BRADWELL. We represent to your Honor that we have been resisted in this way, and not had the keys of the jail delivered by virtue of the affairment, if your Honor thinks it is necessary to make an affidavit, we will come before the Court with the affidavit, and we see no reason why he should not be dealt with as for a contempt.

THE COURT. I am not disposed to hesitate.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE CORONER.

Mr. Cleaves was then sworn and examined:

Q. Have you the custody of the jail under that writ? A. I have got a prisoner in charge under that writ.

MR. VAN BUREN. What prisoner?

THE WITNESS. That is mentioned in it.

Q. Have you demanded of Folk the key of the jail to submit the prisoner? A. I have.

Q. When? A. This morning.

Q. Does he refuse to give it? A. He says he will not.

Q. Is Mr. Folk here? A. He is.

Q. Has he been arrested for or against Theodore Brand?

MR. BRADWELL. That is the case.

MR. VAN BUREN. Where is he? A. Here he is.

MR. VAN BUREN. Call Mr. Folk.

Mr. Parole of the State of Illinois to the Coroner, or his Deputy, Greeting:

We command you, that ye take the body of Theodore Brand, now in the jail of said county into your custody, that he be and appear before the Recorder's Court of Chicago, forthwith, to answer unto the People of the said county, forthwith, to answer unto the People of the State of Illinois, of a plea of trespass, and further to do and receive all and singular such matters as shall then and there be considered of in this behalf. Hereof fail not.

Witness, DANIEL O'HARA, Clerk, etc.

I don't know what I have to do with that.

THE COURT. That is a copies from the court, gentlemen.

MR. VAN BUREN. It seems to be.

THE COURT. Is there anything in some body, respectfully?

MR. VAN BUREN. I have not been notified to appear for Mr. Stone. I guess you have got the paper. If he wants me to appear for him, he must retain his fees.

MR. BRADWELL. No witness. When was this you spoke to Folk about the key?

Q. You are the Coroner? A. I am Coroner.

THE COURT. Where is this prisoner under that writ?

MR. BRADWELL. It is here. We had the prisoner in custody at 9 o'clock this morning. You refused to give her the key to admit the man into jail? A. I did.

Q. Did he refuse to give you the key? A. He said he would not.

Q. Did you ask him if he would accept an appointment issued from this court? A. He stated he already had an appointment.

Q. And refused to allow the prisoner in under your authority? A. Yes.

MR. BRADWELL. We think that is about as strong a case of contempt as we ever saw.

COLONEL FOX IS SWORN.

THE COURT. What is your name? A. Lyman Fox.

Q. Are you in charge of the jail? A. I am in charge of the county jail. I am as ready as any other person.

Q. Have you had the key of the jail? A. Yes.

Q. Who did he claim the appointment was from? A. He did not state from whom he got it. He said he had an appointment already.

Q. Did you ask him if he would accept an appointment issued from this court? A. I did.

Q. Did he refuse to? A. He stated he already had an appointment.

Q. And refused to allow the prisoner in under your authority? A. Yes.

MR. BRADWELL. We think that is about as strong a case of contempt as we ever saw.

COLONEL FOX RE-EX.

THE COURT. Then Folk don't say that is a contempt of the court. I am as ready as any other person. I am not disposed to hesitate in a case where the course is clear, but it must be such an one as will be sustained by the Supreme Court. If it is not a contempt of court for Folk to treat my writ of contempt in the process of the court. Now, I am not disposed to attend the prisoner into jail. I will order the prisoner into court.

MR. BRADWELL. But he would not let the other of the two who had the keys of jail in his jail, and is not a proper contempt of court when he refuses to admit the man into jail under the other authority?

THE COURT. Why, if he is the regular, legitimate Sheriff, I should not hesitate to order him to custody in a moment. Even if the High Sheriff, I would not hesitate. But he could claim nothing now, any contempt.

MR. BRADWELL. He can do that, and we all know it.

MR. BRADWELL. If the Coroner, acting as Sheriff, says your authority is at an end, that is the end of it.

THE COURT. I don't think the question arises in this case at all. The Coroner has a right to perform my duty; but I don't propose to stretch a point in any respect for the benefit of the prisoner. If I had any reason to doubt the prisoner, then it would be a contempt of court not only refusing to recognize the Coroner, but refusing to recognize the prisoner. I don't propose to be a party to any